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EXHIBITIONS AND NOTICES.

February 20, 1912.

Dr. A. SMITH WOODWARD, F.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

Dr. A. T. MASTERMAN, M.A., F.Z.S., gave a demonstration, illustrated by a large number of lantern-slides, of recent investigations on Age-determination in the Scales of Salmonoids, with special reference to Wye Salmon.

March 5, 1912.

SIR JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Races of the European Wild Swine.*

Mr. OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S., F.Z.S., exhibited the skull of a Hungarian Wild Boar, recently presented to the National Museum by Fräulein Sarolta von Wertheimstein, and that of an ordinary German Wild Boar, representing the typical *Sus scrofa* Linn.

* [The complete account of the new forms described in this paper is given here, but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' they are distinguished by being underlined.—EDITOR.]

The difference in size between these two skulls was so enormous that Mr. Thomas expressed the opinion that the Hungarian Boar should be distinguished as a different species, which he proposed to call *Sus attila*. A fine stuffed specimen of the same species, from Volhynia, S. Russia, presented by Count Potocki, had been on exhibition for some years in the Museum, under the old name of *Sus scrofa*.

The difference between the two species was mainly in size, as would appear from the skull-measurements given below; but it might be noticed that both specimens of *Sus attila* were, on the whole, lighter in colour, and had whiter muzzles, than the available specimens of *Sus scrofa*. No series of skins, however, was available to show how far these colour-differences were constant. The character of the pelage of *Sus attila* was similar to that of *S. scrofa* in the presence of a thick woolly underfur. The median anterior hoofs in *Sus attila* were 65 mm. in length, as compared with 48 mm. in *S. scrofa*.

The type locality of *S. attila* was Kolozsvár (=Klausenburg), Transylvania, and the species no doubt extended through Russia into Siberia.

The other names usually placed in the synonymy of *Sus scrofa*—*setosus* Boddaert, *aper* Boddaert, *europæus* Pallas, and *celtica* Strobel—were all merely suggested alternatives for *scrofa*, and applied solely to the German Wild Boar, this being the typical form of Linnaeus's species*.

Furthermore, Mr. Thomas pointed out that the Wild Boar of Southern Spain was, on the other hand, so very much smaller than the true *Sus scrofa* of Germany that it appeared worthy of a special subspecific name, and he proposed to call it *Sus scrofa beticus*. In addition to its small size, the two skins in the British Museum (both of winter specimens) were remarkable for having no woolly underfur whatever, that of *Sus scrofa scrofa* being thick and abundant.

A female specimen of this small Wild Boar, from Seville, had been presented to the Museum by the late Lord Lilford in 1895, and a male skin and skull, and a separate skull, from the Coto Doñana, by Mr. Abel Chapman in 1908.

Finally, the Wild Boar of Northern Spain was intermediate in size between *S. beticus* and *S. s. scrofa*, and possessed, at least in winter, a woolly underfur as in ordinary Wild Boars. Of this form a fine male and female had been obtained for the Museum by the Rev. Saturio Gonzalez at Quintanar de la Sierra near Burgos.

Mr. Thomas proposed to call this race, whose skull-measurements were included in the table below, *Sus scrofa castilianus*.

The following were the skull-dimensions in millimetres of (1) the type of *S. attila*, an adult but not old male, (2) of a rather

* Cf. Thomas, P. Z. S. 1911, p. 119.

older male of *Sus scrofa* from Baden, Germany, (3) of the type skull of *S. s. castilianus*, and (4) that of *S. s. baticus*, intermediate in age between the first two:—

	<i>Sus attila.</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i> <i>scrofa.</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i> <i>castilianus</i> .*	<i>Sus scrofa</i> <i>baticus.</i>
	♂.	♂.	♂.	♂.
Occipito-nasal length	452	385	353	324
Condyllo-basal length	407	(c.) 355	335	(c.) 305
Zygomatic breadth	174	146	135	142
Interorbital breadth	102	79	78	72
Nasals, length	250	208	189	173
„ breadth	53	36	30	33
Median occipital height	159	...	114	...
„ „ „ skull on				
lower jaw	271	208	198	208
Height at anteorbital foramen ...	84	65	60	61
Upper cheek-tooth series	134	121	125	117
Lower molar series	84	69	79	72
Breadth of antero-internal face of				
lower canine	25·5	21·5	23	20
M ³	40×23·5	35×21	43×22	35·5×21
M ₃	41×19	36×17	42×17·5	36 ×17

The results arrived at were as follows:—

1. *SUS SCROFA* Linn.

Upper length of skull not exceeding about 410 mm.; height, including lower jaw, at most 210 mm.

Subspecies:—

1 A. *SUS SCROFA SCROFA.*

Synn. *setosus*, *aper*, *europæus*, *celtica*.

Upper length of skull of male about 380–410 mm. Woolly underfur present.

Range. Central Europe, from Germany to the Pyrenees.

Type locality. Germany.

1 B. *SUS SCROFA CASTILIANUS.*

Thos. Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 13 (March 12).

Upper length of skull of male 353 mm., of female 331. Underfur present.

Range. Northern Spain.

Type locality. Quintanar de la Sierra, near Burgos.

Type. Adult male. B.M. No. 11.10.5.3. Collected by Rev. Saturio Gonzalez; presented by the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

* An old female skull of *S. s. castilianus* measured 331 mm. in occipito-nasal length.

1 c. SUS SCROFA BÆFICUS.

Thos. Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 14 (March 12).

Upper length of skull of male 324 mm. No woolly underfur present, even in winter.

Range. Southern Spain.

Type locality. Coto Doñana, Huelva.

Type. Old male. B.M. No. 8.3.8.12. Collected 6 February, 1908, and presented by Abel Chapman, Esq.

2. SUS ATTILA.

Thos. Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 13 (March 12).

Upper length of skull of male 452 mm.; height, including lower jaw, 271 mm. Woolly underfur present.

Range. Hungary and S. Russia, probably extending into Siberia.

Type locality. Kolozsvár (=Klausenburg), Transylvania.

Type. Adult male. B.M. No. 12.1.23.1. Collected 8th December, 1911. Presented by Fräulein Sarolta von Wertheimstein.

PAPERS.

21. A Contribution towards the Knowledge of the Spiders and other Arachnids of Switzerland. By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., C.M.Z.S., etc.

[Received October 13, 1911 : Read February 20, 1912.]

(Text-figures 51 & 52.)

The materials for the accompanying List have been kindly got together for me by those whose initials are appended to each species. They have been collected for the most part during tours through Switzerland, and in one or two cases during short sojourns in some of the localities mentioned. It is not pretended that the number of species enumerated represents more than a small proportion* of those recorded by other authors, or likely to be found by careful expert search in Swiss regions, but it shows how very many objects in one special branch of Natural History can be obtained even by observers who may be non-specialists, as was the case with nearly all those whose initials are here appended. Of course it must be taken into consideration that in the collecting of Arachnids there is no necessity for the paraphernalia absolutely required for the collecting and preserving of entomological specimens in general. A few small bottles of methylated

* The present known number of Swiss Spiders, according to Dr. Roger de Lessert, amounts to 616. See *Revue Suisse Zool.* vol. xvii. p. 485, 1909.